

Malaria Surveillance Assessment Toolkit

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**World Health
Organization**



- **Lack of standardization** between tools and approaches used in the past - **difficult to compare over time/ between countries**
- **Existing tools were compiled and reviewed to identify gaps** for where new tool development was required
- The surveillance assessment toolkit is a **single, standardized set of tools** for malaria aims to support **identification of key actionable gaps in malaria surveillance across any malaria endemic setting**

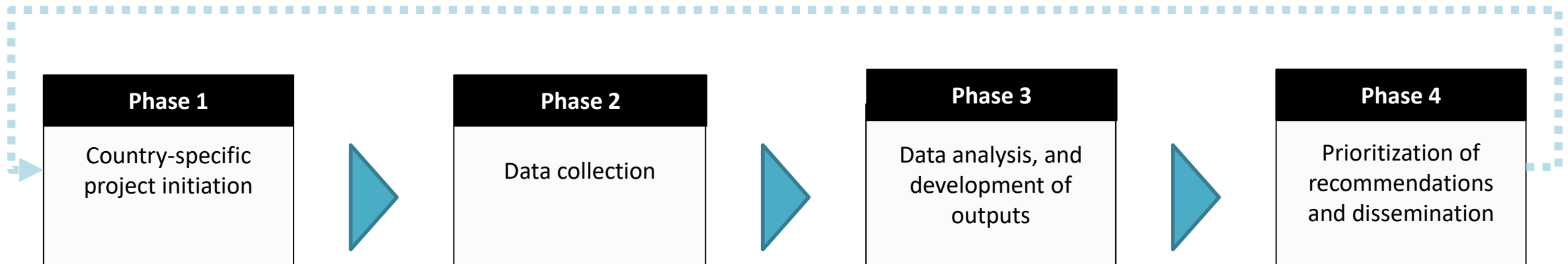
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| • <u>Modularity</u> : the content relevant to each objective and scope can be implemented independently. | • <u>Standardization</u> to allow the findings to be comparable between countries and between evaluations within a country over time. |
| • <u>Adaptability</u> : the content can be removed or added as relevant to specific implementation contexts. | • <u>Reproducibility</u> : some objectives may be repeated over time as part of longitudinal evaluations, whilst others may be conducted infrequently based on country needs. |

- Assessments to include **data quality and data use** as the core focus of the toolkit.
- Assessments should be conducted as per country needs, however guidance will be provided for **institutionalization within routine Malaria Program Reviews, National Strategic Plan updates and Global Fund applications.**

What is a surveillance assessment and how can it be implemented?



- A malaria surveillance assessment is a **systematic approach to assess the performance of existing systems and understand determinants of this performance (strong or weak), in order to provide actionable and prioritized recommendations** on how to strengthen surveillance systems for malaria control and elimination
- An assessment can be implemented in 4 main phases:



- **Baseline/ period assessments** (every 3-5 years), **rapid assessments** (can be implemented yearly) as well as **routine assessments** (every quarter) can all follow similar phases of implementation however scope/ objectives and resources required would vary

Within each objective, sub-objectives/ operational research questions (and indicators) can be selected to tailor the assessment



Table 1 Malaria Surveillance Assessment objectives and research questions

OBJECTIVE	SUB-OBJECTIVE	OPERATIONAL RESEARCH QUESTION
1 Performance diagnosis	1.1 Representativeness	Are case surveillance data representative of the true burden of malaria (e.g. are all symptomatic malaria infections reported)?
	1.2 Quality	Are case surveillance data of good quality?
	1.3 Use	Are data demonstrably used to inform strategic planning, decision making, and action?
2 Context and Infrastructure assessment	2.1 Strategies	What malaria surveillance strategies (including case surveillance sectors and elimination activities, entomological surveillance, intervention M&E, and commodities tracking) are implemented at each level of the health system?
	2.2 Systems	What information systems are used for malaria surveillance and how are they integrated?
	2.3 Documentation	What key documents (guidelines, procedure manuals, and regulations) exist and are key documents available to staff?
	2.4 Support	What is the support (financial and partners) landscape for malaria surveillance and what are the gaps?
	2.5 Resources	What resources (staff, equipment, and infrastructure) are required for malaria surveillance and what are the gaps?
3 Technical and Process assessment	3.1 Recording	How are data recorded and what are the gaps?
	3.2 Reporting	How are data reported and what are the gaps?
	3.3 Analysis	How are data analyzed and outputs (dashboards, reports, data visualizations) disseminated and what are the gaps?
	3.4 Validation	How are data quality checked and what are the gaps?
	3.6 Response	How are data used to inform response processes (e.g. notification and investigation) and what are the gaps?
	3.5 Access	How are data accessed and what are the gaps?
4 Behavioral assessment	4.1 Proficiency	Do surveillance staff know designated surveillance tasks and how to do them?
	4.2 Motivation	Do surveillance staff feel motivated to complete designated surveillance tasks?
	4.3 Accountability	Do surveillance staff feel accountable for designated surveillance tasks?

The toolkit is currently being implemented in 4 countries: Burkina Faso, Benin, DRC and Ghana



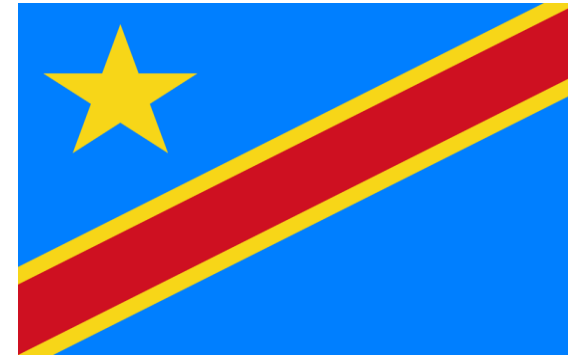
Burkina Faso: primary data collection (survey) completed, analysis ongoing



Ghana: primary data collection (survey) to begin Q1 2021



DRC: primary data collection (survey) to begin Q1 2021



Cameroon: primary data collection (survey) to begin Q1 2021



Benin: primary data collection (survey) to begin Q1 2021

